

## Annex G (Malaria Information Paper)

### 1. Malaria Threat.

a. Description. Malaria is a parasitic disease transmitted by the *Anopheles* mosquito. *Anopheles* typically bite at night; breed in a variety of locations including streams, marshes, and lagoons; and typically are associated with rural environments. Malaria typically presents as fever, chills, feeling tired, headaches, and vomiting. Personnel that contract malaria can be affected for a lifetime, with periodic periods of relapse.

b. Risk Period. The number of malaria cases for non-latent malaria first appear in early June and peak in August/September before declining to low numbers in November. Non-latent malaria generally begins occurring in March/April and continues through the malaria season, but can also occur during the winter months when mosquitoes are not present.

c. Risk Distribution. Almost all cases occur in rural areas within 40 kilometers of the DMZ, especially in the westernmost provinces (Incheon, Gyeonggi-do, and Gangwon-do provinces).

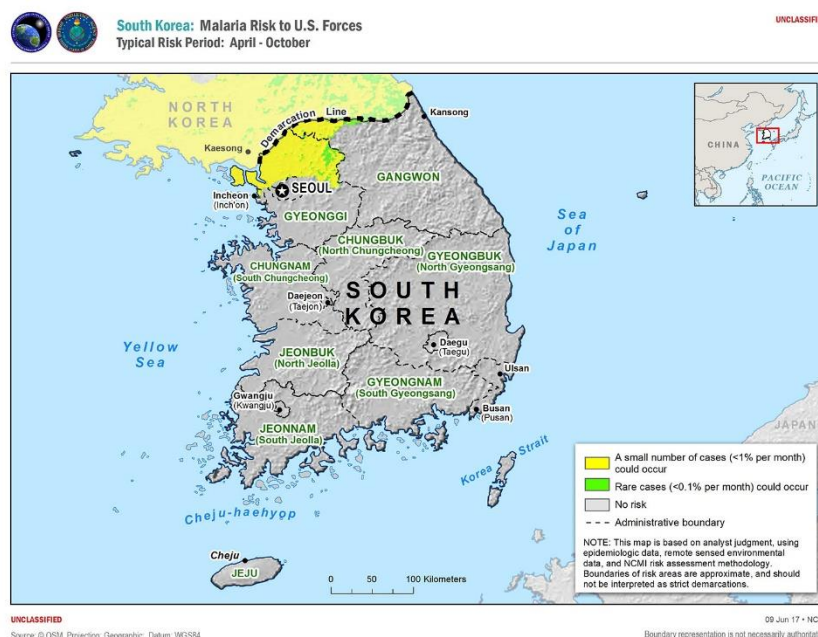


Figure 1. Malaria Threat to US Force in the Korean Peninsula

2. The USFK Regulation 40-2 (Prevention, Surveillance, Diagnosis, Treatment and Reporting of Vivax Malaria in the Republic of Korea, Aug 2003), is the policy document for the prevention of vivax malaria in the Republic of Korea. Commanders, Field Sanitation Teams, and individual Soldiers will use this regulation as the primary guide for preventing malaria in their unit. The following information is offered as a supplement to USFK Reg 40-2.

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### 3. Unit commanders of candidates and support personnel will:

- a. Ensure that personnel in their command are trained on malaria prevention techniques, such as proper wear of the uniform, treatment of the uniform with permethrin, and use of repellents on exposed skin, IAW USFK Regulation 40-2.
- b. Ensure that the unit Field Sanitation Team orders and maintains adequate supplies of uniform repellents (Permethrin – NSN 6840-01-345-0237) and skin repellents (DEET – NSN 6840-01-284-3982) as part of the malaria prevention program for use during this period. Malaria transmitting mosquitoes bite at night, so the use of DEET is warranted from dusk to dawn or at other times when mosquitoes are biting.
- c. Ensure that the unit Field Sanitation Team (FST) is trained on the above and is assisting unit personnel and monitoring the unit's malaria prevention response.
- d. Request support from supporting Preventive Medicine Medical Detachments for training or technical issues regarding the implementation of malaria prevention techniques. POC for PM support is 65<sup>th</sup> MED BDE S3, Current Operations.

### 4. Unit Field Sanitation Teams will:

- a. Ensure that FST preventative medicine supplies, such as permethrin and DEET, are ordered and maintained on hand.
- b. Assist in training unit personnel on malaria prevention techniques.
- c. Assist and monitor unit personnel in the application of malaria prevention techniques.
- d. Coordinate with unit supply on requesting and issuing Permethrin treated bed nets (NSN 3740-01-518-7310) to unit personnel.
- e. Inform the unit Commander on the status of malaria prevention in the unit.

### 5. Unit Medical Personnel.

- a. Understand the fundamentals of Malaria management including: Epidemiology of Malaria; Signs and Symptoms of Malaria, including Clinical Diagnosis criteria; and Diagnosis and Treatment of Malaria, including use of Rapid Diagnostic Kits.
- b. Be able to conduct management and evacuation of Malaria patients.
- c. Include evacuation of malaria patients in the unit medical evacuation SOP.

### 6. Individual Soldiers will:

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a. Know and utilize malaria prevention techniques.

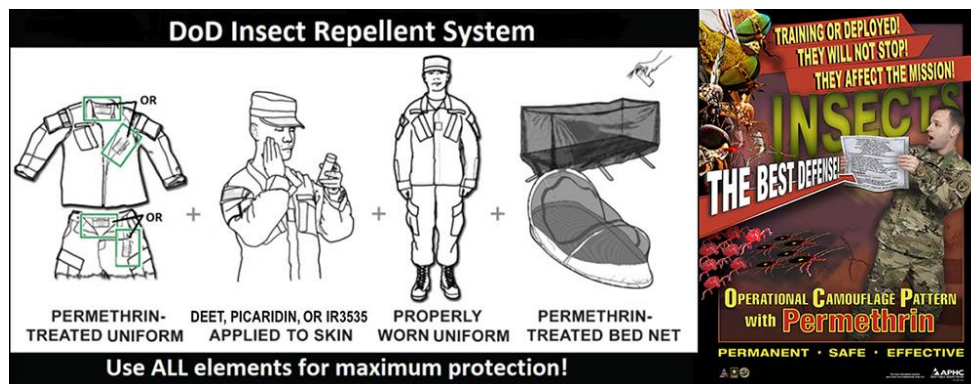


Figure 2. DoD Insect Repellent System

b. Ensure their uniforms are treated with Permethrin and that they were supplied with DEET and a bednet.

c. Direct questions regarding the application of malaria prevention techniques to their unit Field Sanitation Team.

### 7. DoD Insect Repellent System Components.

TABLE 1. DOD PERSONAL INSECT REPELLENT

Item	U/I	AAC	COST	NSN
Insect Repellent, Personal Application, 3M, (12) 2 oz. tubes/box	BX	H	90.18	6840-01-284-3982
Insect Repellent, personal application, 20% Picaridin, pump spray bottle (NATRAPEL Insect Repellent), (12) 3.5 oz. bottles/box	BX	H	109.27	6840-01-619-4795
Insect Repellent, personal application, 30% DEET (SP532-Ultra30/LippoDEET), (12) 2 oz. tubes/box	BX	H	75.15	6840-01-584-8393
Insect Repellent, personal application, 25% DEET, pump spray bottles (Cutter Backwoods DEET Insect Repellent) (12) 6 oz. bottle	BX	H	74.44	6840-01-584-8598
Insect Repellent, IR3535 pump spray bottle (Bullseye Bug Repellent or Coleman 7466-1) (12) 6 oz. bottle	BX	H	68.84	6840-01-656-7707

TABLE 2. DOD INSECT REPELLENT CLOTHING TREATMENTS

Item	U/I	AAC	COST	NSN
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Insect repellent clothing 40 pct. permethrin 60 pct. inert solvent, Bx of 12 – 4 oz. bottles, for use in 2 gallon sprayer	BX	H	141.16	6840-01-334-2666
Insect repel clothing u/to kill/repel mosquitoes ticks mites 12 - 6oz aerosol cans per box; military clothing, mosquito netting and field bedding only	BX	H	72.64	6840-01-278-1336
Insect repellent clothing (IDA). Packaged 12 kits per box. For protection against bites of ticks, chiggers, mosquitos, and other biting insects and arthropods.	BX	H	47.40	6840-01-345-0237

Table 3. DoD Insect Repellent Protective Equipment

Item	U/I	AAC	COST	NSN
Bed net, Pop-up, self-supporting, low profile bed net (SSLPB). Green camouflage, treated with permethrin repellent.	EA	D	131.96	3740-01-516-4415
Bed net, Pop-up, self-supporting, low profile bed net (SSLPB). Coyote Brown, treated with permethrin repellent.	EA	D	131.96	3740-01-518-7310
Insect bar: field type nylon netting OG106 mildew resistant	EA	D	30.55	7210-00-266-9736
Pole folding cot insect net protector upright wood 2.5'lg .75"di for use with Insect Bar	EA	D	5.70	7210-00-267-5641